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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

June 3, 1985

Environmental Protection Agency, Seatle.

Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area

Ames Center, Arlington, Virginia.
Key Building, 1200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.

Blair Office Building, 8300 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Federal Triangle Building, 9th & D Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Landover Building, 1701 Bright Seat Road, Landover, Maryland.

Nash Street Building, 1400 Key Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia.

State Department Warehouse, 8400 Terminal Road, Newington, Virginia.

Wilkins Avenue Industrial Building, 12290/12294 Wilkins Avenue, Rockville, Maryland.

World Weather Building, 5200 Auth Road, Suitland, Maryland.

1291 Taylor Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The original and one copy of the authorizing resolutions are enclosed.

Every best wish.

Sincerely,

JAMES J. HOWARD,
Chairman.

There was no objection.

WE NEED A NEW STRATEGY TO DEAL WITH THE TRADE DEFICIT

(Mr. BONKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Commerce made an announcement last week as he does at the end of every month, about the trade deficit for the preceding month. This time, it is posted at \$11.85 billion for the month of April, thus representing an increase in the deficit; the third largest monthly increase in history.

If the trade deficit continues to grow at the pace set in the first 4 months, at the end of this year it will be a record \$133.9 billion. That is on top of the \$120 billion posted for last year. Separately, the Commerce Department reported that factory orders declined in April for the third consecutive month, suggesting that the economic slump will continue into the second half of the year.

The Commerce Department has been reporting this economic phenomenon every month that consumer spending is up, but factory production is down. The difference, of course, is the large volume of imports that now represent that \$120 to \$130 billion deficit.

Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that until this administration develops a trade policy or trade strategy to deal effectively with these chronic economic problems, that they are going to get worse before they get better. If we do not do something quickly, the Congress will be compelled to act on so-called protectionist measures in order to bring down that trade deficit. I would hope that we can move positively toward exporting more and facilitat-

ing new opportunities to take the pressure off our monthly trade deficit.

HONORING OUR COMMITMENTS

(Mr. LAGOMARSINO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, questions concerning U.S. commitment to opposing the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua by our allies in Central America should come as no surprise. When our allies look at the United States and see the Congress fighting the administration on what represents a threat to our national security, it is no wonder that they would seek to hedge their bets.

The Government of Honduras, which faces a direct threat from the Sandinistas as evidenced by the recent cross-border attacks from Nicaragua, has shown considerable uneasiness about the constancy of U.S. support. When our allies start questioning whether we will back them in a crisis, then we had better start worrying, because the defense of the United States cannot depend just on U.S. forces to protect us. Our bilateral and multilateral security commitments represent an investment that must be supported and strengthened.

If our allies in Central America begin to doubt us, then we can expect our allies in NATO, the Middle East, and Asia to wonder whether they too can count on the United States to be there in times of crisis. A commitment by the United States to support the Contras bears not only on our security in this hemisphere but also on our ability to counter threats to our security around the world.

CENTRAL AMERICA INTERFERENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES MAY LEAD TO A BANK CRISIS IN THIS COUNTRY

(Mr. WEAVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the remarks of my good friends on the state of the situation in Nicaragua. I have to ask what allies they are talking about, because almost all of the nations of South America and Central America oppose our jingoistic, militaristic tactics in Central America.

The vast majority of the nations in that area of Central and South America do not like the policy that we are following in interfering in the affairs of the states of Central America. I would say that one of the results could be that certain countries in that region might use our jingoistic tactics as an excuse to repudiate their huge debts to our banks. If we continue this policy of interfering in the Central America governments, we are going to end up with a bank crisis on our hands in this country.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON AVAILABILITY OF CLASSIFIED MATERIAL ON INTELLIGENCE BILL

(Mr. HAMILTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the direction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I wish to announce that the classified annex to the report accompanying H.R. 2419, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986, is now available in the committee's offices to be reviewed by any Member of the House. The annex will remain available until final disposition of the bill by the House and a conference committee. It can be read by Members in room H-405 any weekday between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The purpose of making the annex available, as in the past, is to permit Members to be informed of the details of the authorization bill before it is considered by the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken on Tuesday, June 4, 1985.

OLMSTED HERITAGE LANDSCAPES ACT OF 1985

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 37) to identify, commemorate, and preserve the legacy of historic landscapes of Frederick Law Olmsted, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 37

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Olmsted Heritage Landscapes Act of 1985".

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) Frederick Law Olmsted, Senior, the premier American landscape architect during the nineteenth century, is considered the father of landscape architecture in the United States;

(2) Olmsted's philosophy and designs influenced the development of landscapes through the Nation, including National, State, and local parks, forests, parkways, scenic reservations, college campuses, cities and planned communities, and publicly and privately owned estates, institutions, cemeteries, and recreation areas.

(3) Olmsted's sons, and their associates carried out his philosophy and designs well into the twentieth century and, coupled with the achievements of Olmsted himself,